AN ELEGANT TOILET LUXURY.

Used by people of refinement

for over a quarter of a century.

MAN WHO KILLED HER.

the Talked of Facing the Ordeal of Divorce

If He Loved Her as He Did in the

Spring-One Message of Reproach for

Which the Woman Soon Repented.

Evidence that the deathbed statement

nade by Barry Johnstone, the actor, con-

cerning the shooting by which his life and

that of Kate Hassett were ended in Phila-

delphia, has not cleared up all the details

of that tragedy was furnished yesterday

in letters that passed between the two

Johnstone's story, as given to the news-

papers by his friend, Lawyer Samuel H.

Wandell, of this city, was that Johnstone

asked her to carry out her part in a double

suicide, that she refused, but shot him

Among the hundreds of letters and tele-

grams found in Johnstone's effects is a

letter from the actress sent on Oct. 19. It

was addressed to him at the Grand Opera

"I won't write any more until I hear from

It bore this postscript: "I suppose you've

een too busy writing to Bessie and home

On other pages of this letter Johnston

himself wrote that if she had wished to

make him unhappy she had "succeeded

admirably," because he was ill and her

"When I was quite myself," he wrote

it seems as though you were bent on down

ing me." His part of the writing then said

I haven't written either Bessie or Carrie, and I don't want any letters if this is the kind

you intend to write me. I have sent you money and long letters. I sent you notices, and Nellie told me she sent them. M. are you trying to make me unhappy? I'll be sorry I wrote this, but you should, too. B.

Mr. Wandell said vesterday that he didn't

know who "Carrie" and "Bessie" were. The day before the actress upbraided

I feel curiously diffident about you since, I've come back. Tell me you do understand. You seemed to slip away from me, doubtless because you were worried and nervous. Is it all right again? Tell me frankly, now, Barry, am I absolutely first no, more than first?

My DARLING. Last night I heeded the gnaw-

ig demon of lealousy and wrote you a mean tile note. Of course, I want you to love our family, but, dearest, I crave such abso-

sorthy Barry, do you honestly love me just as bsolutely as you did last spring? Tell me, eally. I fear the long-suspended sword may descend this fall and if I so through the

risis
In your depths—your real self—you know
whether there is the least doubt. What do
mean to you? Were I to pass out of your

Practically all the others of the scores

gossip. One told of "inside information

etter the woman ever sent to him.

The Aldermen determined vesterday to

hold a public hearing next Friday upon an

ordinance compelling the railroad com-

n winter. The suggested ordinance is

panies in all the boroughs to heat their cars

aimed at the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Com-

aimed at the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Com-pany, which, it was charged, does not use electricity enough to keep its passer-gers warm in cold weather. The Man-hattan Board of Health insists that the cars in this borough shall be heated, and the ordinance introduced yesterday by Alder-man Bridges provides that a similar regula-tion shall be enforced in the boroughs out-side of Manhattan.

HAD NO PLAGUE ABOARD.

Steamship Denbighshire Merely Flew an

Obsolete Code Signal.

The British steamship Denbighshire, al-

though she flew when one day out the

international code signal indicating that

she had contagious disease aboard, arrived

yesterday with a clean bill of health. She set a signal of the old international code,

to the new interpretation of her signal, the

de of Manhattan.

monopoly of your heart. It must be for me, whether I am worthy or nn-

Johnstone she wrote:

etter had brought him "entirely down."

House in Chicago. It concluded with

and he then fired and shot her.

late in October.

HE BEGINS HIS OWN STORY.

Booth Dominated the Rest in Their Abduction Scheme.

The Notion of Kidnapping the President Had Taken Hold of the Future Assassin When He Started the Conspiracy and He Had Become a Monomaniae-Op-Had Been Their Design to Kill-New Yorker Who Kept Out of the Scheme.

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The life story of Samuel B. Arnold remained unrecorded for many years after his pardon by President Johnson, save for that part set down in his statement immediately after arrest in the office of Marshal McPhail, in Baltimore, in that made before W. H. Gleason, notary public, at Dry Tortugas, in 1887, and in writings compiled from testimony adduced at his trial. In the early nineties Mr. Arnold began what he avers is the true story of his entire connection with the Lincoln conspiracy and its subsequent

With some very slight and minor changes his manuscript follows:

ARNOLD'S OWN STORY.

Twenty-five years have rolled around since my return to my native State-a free man. During that period I have silently borne both my sorrows and the many wrongs thrust upon me by overzealous writers. I declined to be interviewed by correspondents of the press, abiding my own time to give to the public any and all facts which I ssessed, knowing that when I did so it would come under my own hand and everything would be truthfully transcribed. I feel it my duty not only to myself, but to my country at large, to come before the public and to give, as far as my knowledge extends, an authentic account of every part taken and every part known during my connection with John Wilkes Booth.

The standard from which the history of the country is at present made up is compiled from that military inquisition, termed military commission, held at Washington. D. C., in the year 1865, of which I will deal as I pursue my subject.

NEVER BROKE THE LAW, HE SAYS.

I was born in the District of Columbia, of respectable parentage. At birth there were four traits of character which grew stronger as age progressed. They were honor, honesty, truthfulness and will power. It required neither law nor tutelage to engraft them in my nature, as they were part and parcel of my being at birth. Through life, even to my old age, they have been just a finement, different form the common order strong and firm as in my youth. I yield to no one in this yast country presumence in flow of conversational power, in which all no one in this vast country preëminence in | these qualifications. My parents were Christians who impressed these virtues on my mind; beside, my preceptors were men of high standing within my native State, who both looked after my spiritual welfare and to the observance and obedience to the

governing laws of the country. As a youth I was wild only to enjoy the pleasures of life, which I must say were bountiful from youth to middle age. No wish of the heart but was gratified, and life turing that period was one vast sea of pleasure. There was nothing vicious in my nature, but I was firm and decided in all occurred in 1834. I had never violated a law of the land nor had I violated any when arrested in 1865, although it is so recorded that I did. Let the public disprove my

WAR CHANGED HIS FRIENDSHIPS

Fate accompanied me in all my wanderings. Through ill-health and a brokendown constitution I returned from the South in the early part of 1864. I came ostensibly to see my mother, who was very ill. To restore her to health I promised to remain, and I found that she gradually began to improve. My sojourn at home was not a bed of roses. It was beyoud my mind's conception to believe, much less to feel, that the nature of man or the feelings of the human heart could undergo so varied a change, through civil war, as I became the witness of, until brought into direct contact with the wide estrangement it was productive of among those with whom from earliest years the firmest friendship and association had existed, unmoved, unchanged and un-

It was a sorrowing sight to behold the hand so frequently pressed in friendship's warm grasp hang cold and listless by the side of those whom the heart had evercherished as one's warmest friends. Where in former years all had been friendliness. behole! changed to hatred and bitter animosity, ready and willing to act in concert with those whose inward dispositions de lighted in reviling and persecuting their fellow man. That all these marked and woful changes have been seen and bitterly and sadly felt, my marred life and racked frame bear witness of, superinduced, and, in its greatest measure, brought to its present stage through acts of basest means

by my fellow man. Unable to cope against the swelling tide of persecution that set in upon me from every side, possessing a spirit that could nor would not brook taunting insult, nor tamely submit to every indignity the passion of the hour felt disposed to impose and to exact. I determined to sever myself from those in whose midst I could not dwell in peace and happiness (owing to the differ-ence of political sentiment and ence of political sentiment and views) and endeavor, if possible, to find in a land among

strangers that just inheritance denied me

LEFT THE SOUTH BUT RETURNED. Every gift of nature at my command was brought into requisition to stay and soften the evil passions engendered by the war. Fruitless and unavaiting were all my efforts, and the only course left me to adopt and pursue was to seek a more congenial clime. This resolve was carried into execution dur-ing the summer of 1884 under the most trying the summer of 1864, under the most trying circumstances, but was shortlived, ne-cessity of a private nature, very much cessity of a private nature, very much against my inclination, compelling me, through force of surroundings, to return tomy home again in the month of July.

This destiny over which I had no controlling agency, nor the power to avert, forced misfortune and suffering upon me. After my return I was very guarded in both actions and suffering upon the surrounding surrounding the surrounding surrounding

actions and speech, studiously avoiding en-tering into political discussions, although at periods they were forced upon me. I left the city, going to my father's country home, in Baltimore county, near Hookstown, and there remained in retirement and happy contentment. Imagination could conjure contentment. Imagination could conjure up no sweeter life than this quiet country ap he sweeter life than this quiet country solitude, and for over a month I was truly happy. The pleasures of the past resumed their former status in my nature; I lived over again the halcyon days passed there, when peace reigned throughout the land, when peace reigned throughout the land, e'er the rude toesin of war marshalled foes to deluge this fair land in blood and ruin; and I was allured under the false hope into and I was allured under the fal-the belief that it was happiness.

But soon I found it was not so. The heart's yearnings could not be stifled again restlessness took possession of my being, and the heart bounded to life again in the element of excitement, in which for three long years it had run riot.

FATEFUL JOURNEY TO BALTIMORE. It was during my sojourn there, upon a pright and beautiful morning, during either the month of August or September, 1864, the monotory of a country life becoming very tedious and insipid, that I concluded that a short visit to the city of Baltimore would be beneficial in its effects, which thought was forthwith acceded to and car-ried investigates with a vecution. There being ried immediately into execution, there being no plans or any object governing my actions other than to relieve the dull monotony naturally investing a country life.

"The morning of my arrival in the city was principally occupied in the pursuit of pleas-

ure, accompanied by a few selected ac-quaintances and friends. Toward noon I returned to the residence of my father, who was residing at that period in the city, when rom a younger brother, who had also been a schoolmate of John W. Booth, I learned that Booth desired me to call upon him at the Barnum Hotel, at which place he was his period I knew nothing of John

Wilkes Booth's political sentiments, nor had I the remotest idea of the result which would follow the visit. I merely called upon him as a companion and friend of my boyhood, which was most natural. I had not seen Booth since 1851, when we parted with one another at school. Separated from one another, our vocations called us to different pursuits, and he, as an individual, like the many that clustered around school-boy days, vanished from the everyday scenes of my life. As he became eminent n his profession memory brought him back, but we never met from 1851 until that latter part of 1884.

HIS MEETING WITH BOOTH. "The visit was made according to his request, and for the first time in thirteen years we looked upon each other. Fatal that meeting to me, for through it the iron was entered deep into my soul and caused me to lose confidence in the human race. I found Booth possessed of wonderful rower in con-versation and became perfectly infatuated with his social manners and bearing. Instead of gazing upon the countenance of the mild and timid schoolmate of former years. I beheld a deep-thinking man of the world before me, with highly distinguishing marks of beauty, intelligence and gentlemanly rethe characteristics of different natures were combined.
"Booth invited me to his room, where the

current items of the times were freely talked over, intermingled with escapades of school-boy days. It was not until Michael O'Laughboy days. It was not until Michael O'Laugh-lin, one of his earliest friends and associates in youth, had arrived and was introduced that the subject, which no doubt was up-permost in his coursing thoughts was dis-closed, and from all that I could then glean and subsequently it is my firm conviction and belief that it was an enterprise created, or at least had its origin, in Booth's own visionary mind and totally disconnected with any person or persons in the service of the Confederate States Government. "Booth's object was to undertake the

the walks of life, never allowing any one to impose upon me. From my birth, which federate States Government, to be held as a hostage for the exchange of prisoners, as the United States Government had refused to exchange them. By so doing it would strengthen the force of the Confederate Army and be the means of filling up to some extent their depleted ranks. He pictured in most glowing terms how easy it could be accomplished. accomplished.

THE PLOT OUTLINED TO HIM. \*Often Abraham Lincoln, attended by no one except his carriage driver, visited the hospital over the Anacostia Bridge. He proposed to intercept him on one of these visits, take him, coachman and all, drive through the lower counties of Maryland, place him in a boat, cross the Potomac to place him in a boat, cross the Potomac to Virginia and thence convey him to Richmond. Everything was prepared for this end, boat purchased and moored, to be moved at a moment's notice, and a boatman in waiting constantly at his bidding. When the brain was to a great extent clouded by drink, and reason, in a measure, had lost its power of concentrating thought. O'Laughlin and myself entered into the

O'Laughlin and myself entered into the enterprise with Booth, after taking an oath to secrecy and good faith. The undertaking was for the sole purpose of bringing about an exchange of prisoners. The contemplated design within itself was purely humane and patriotic in its principles, vaid humane and patriotic in its principles, void of all ambitions, aspirations or aggrandize-ment, and legitimate as an act of war.

"There was no violence contemplated in the execution of the design other than the seizure of the body or person of Abraham Lincoln and his conveyance to Richmond, Va., as has already been set forth, as violence would have been in flat contradiction to his avowed purpose and the object to be at-tained. When I entered into the combinaion with him my condition prevented me from giving it its proper consideration, otherwise I never would have been mixed NO MERCENARY INCENTIVE

"Men often do things upon the spur of the moment which they never would have done had they carefully looked and weighed the subject under discussion. Of course, had the attempt been made and we should have

productive of good, we jointly entered into the plan as an act of honorable purpose, hu-manity and patriotism being the binding links to nerve us in the accomplishment

of the design.

That was my first acquaintance with "That was my first acquaintance with Michael O'Laughlin, and we three, Booth, O'Laughlin and myself, comprised at that period the only persons engaged in the affair. The entire afternoon was spent in company with Booth, discussing measures o be adopted for the furtherance of his to be adopted for the furtherance of his newborn enterprise. It was calculated to accomplish the undertaking before the com-ing election, in the month of November. Everything having been arranged satisfactorily, duties were apportioned for each to perform without delay and we parted company with one another, to meet again at a certain appointed time.

THE CANADIAN VISIT J. Wilkes Booth a few days later started for his home in the North, for the purpose of settling and arranging all his claims, &c., tending visiting Canada, ostensibly for the purpose of shipping his wardrobe by the way of Nassau to the Confederate States,

way of Nassau to the Confederate States, purposing on his return from Canada the purchase of required articles needed to carry out the enterprise.

At this point Mr. Arnold deals with the movements of Booth, of various conversations and with the purchase of the arms, &c., as detailed in the sworn statement taken before W. H. Gleason, the notary public, on Dec. 3, 1867. After detailing the change of plan to abduct Lincoln from the theatre, because of his having ceased to theatre, because of his having ceased to to visit the Soldiers' Home, Mr. Arnold

Every preparation as far as known at this period had been completed, and each watched, as far as practicable, the move-ments of Lincoln, being cautious not to draw the attention, nor arouse, the sus-picions, of the numerous hordes of detectives and spies who at that time througed every thoroughfare of the city of Washing-ton. Mr. Lincoln during the month of January paid several visits to the theatre and had it been Booth's intention to have assassinated him at this time, he could have sinated him at this time, he could have ac-complished it with the same ease then that he did at a later period. In fact, many in-stances presented themselves, afar from the intercourse of a crowded city or a theatre, when he could have done so, and perhaps none would have been able to have discovered whose hand it was that to have discover struck the blow.

BOOTH WAS A MONOMANIAC.

After detailing his first visit with John H. Surratt, Mr. Arnold says:

J. Wilkes Booth, if I may be allowed to pass an opinion, might have been justly termed a monomaniac on the subject. Each day he was becoming impressed more with the idea of attempting the abduction from the theory and nothing that could be adthe theatre and nothing that could be advanced upon our part, tending to establish its utter impracticability, had the slightest weight or influence toward removing his erroneous impressions. It seemed to be his only thought by day and, from his conver-

only thought by day and, from his conver-sation, his frequent dreams by night. Ambition, the curse of the world, was fast becoming the leading star in his des-tiny, destroying in its onward march the better feelings of his nature. Nervous irri-tability displayed itself on numerous oc-casions, in quick and short responses when information was asked, more especially so when combating against his mode of pro-cedure. From this time on his determina-tion to carry out his plan of abduction at the theatre grew stronger upon him daily. the theatre grew stronger upon him daily, until it absorbed every other thought of his mind, and naught could be brought to bear to move or change him from this newly o move or change him from

contemplated manner of carrying it out.

To me it seemed like the height of madness, and would but lead to the sacrifice of us all, without obtaining the object for which we combined together. The bravest heart, surrounded by foes, looks eagerly around for some opening of escape before be commences action. Thus it was with me, conscious of the fact that failure would be followed by arrest by the flower would be conscious of the tank that the Government of the United States, trial before a military tribunal on the specific charge of being spies, which would more than probable constitutions that the All of spies, which would more than probable con-sign each to an ignominious death. All of this was brought to bear upon him and con-versed over, without producting the slight-est effect in changing his resolve.

PLOTTERS WASTED OFFORTUNITIES.

On two occasions most favorable opporon two occasions most lavorable opportunities presented themselves, which, if Booth had energieizally moved in the premises, or had a desire other than attempting it at the theatre. I am perfectly confident that it would have proven successful beyond a doubt. These were occasions before I had become acquainted with the fact that others than Surfatt and ourselves, already spoken of, were connected in the enterprise. The President passed over the Eastern Branch Bridge, accompanied only by his coachman, and a single guest within the carriage. To what point he went beyond was not known, his movements having been overlooked only so far as to ascertain the fact that he had passed over the civer.

"Information was immediately conveyed to Booth of these occurrences. If paid but to Booth of these occurrences. It paid but slight attention to the matter, on account, as he said, of the pressure of business at the time, and thus the only and the most favorable opportunities were permitted to pass by without, it may be truly spoken, the slightest notice being taken there of him. It became impossible under these circumstances to feel like continuing in the affair, when inaction and inattention were becoming the ruling elements, delay tending to cause our positions daily to become more to cause our positions daily to become more insecure. The month of January had passed and as

yet nothing had been accomplished. February ushered itself in, only to be a repetition of the former month; as Booth, through riotous living and dissipation, was com-pelled to visit the city of New York for the purpose of replenishing his squandered means. His absence continued nearly the entire month, caused by the great difficulty experienced in borrowing money. His visit did not extend beyond the city of New York, neither did he go for any other purpose than that above stated, which fact was made known to me on his return to Washington, on or about the 25th day of February, 1865.

MAN WHO WOULDN'T JOIN THEM. During my whole connection with Booth there was but one visit made to Canada by him, this occurring at or about the time of the St. Alban's raid, in which he was not concerned, his visit there being, as before stated, for the purpose of shipping his wardrobe by way of Nassau to the Confederate States.

States.
In his visit in New York in the month of "Men often do things upon the spur of the moment which they never would have done had they carefully looked and weighed the subject under discussion. Of course, had the attempt been made and we should have proved successful, or we had been taken or captured during its undertaking, the consequences attending it would have been of a very serious nature. There was no propelting force brought to bear, neither was assent to his proposition obtained under promise of pay or reward. No, it was the free outpouring of each heart, stripped of all mercenary motives or thought, which impelled the action of each.

"The enterprise being deemed feasible and"

In his visit in New York in the month of February he tried to induce a man by the name of Samuel Chester to engage in the enterprise, he being, as Booth said, under obligations to him. The part allotted for him to perform was the turning off of the gas on the night in question, so that in the darkness enveloping the house and confusion created therefrom, the abduction could be made a success. Many things combined caused him to fail in this. Chester would take no part in it, and Booth determined to attempt it without the assistance of any others, other than those already connected with the affair.

(To be continued to-morrow.)

## Dr. Lyon's

HAVE KILLED OLD MAN. **Tooth Powder** 

Westphal, Who Is Under Charge of Larceny Still Insists That He Gave Employer Brome-Seltzer - Nobody Is Willing to Charge the Boy With Murder.

KATEHASSETT'SLOVELETTERS WITH ANNOTATIONS BY THE accuse him of anything worse than larceny.

Whether Westphal meant to put poison in Leyh's beer or not, the police say there is no doubt that he did put it in and that what he says he thought was bromo seltzer was some poison that killed the old man. Coroner Williams agrees with the police that Leyh was killed by the stuff that Westphal put in his beer, but when it came to making a charge against the boy yesterday morning no one could be found at first who was willing to do it. For a while it was quite a problem what to do with the

Westphal is a bright boy, and although he that he was a man with property and didn't propose to be brought into a suit.

afraid to make any charge against the boy, and finally the detectives appealed to the Leyh family to make a formal complaint. The Leyh family has been extremely bitter The day after she sent the upbraiding Leyh, maintaining that he knew more about the matter than he had or told; but Dr. George F. Leyh, who is the head of the family since the death of his father, wouldn't charge Westphal with killing his father, either accidentally or otherwise, and a

street police court and arraigned before Magistrate Dooley. The boy didn't show any more emotion because of his position than he has shown at any time since the death of his employer. His father, a hard-working German mechanic, was in court and seemed far more affected than his son. would it mean? I know what you is. I won't tell you now. Good ne own. MINNIE. MINNIE. put it into the glass only, and not into the bottle, and he could offer no explanation of the sediment in the bottom of the beer

make further investigation of the death

gossip. One told of "inside information" about a prominent actor's coming suit for divorce from his no less prominent wife. In others she asked Johnstone how he was getting along with Richard Mansfield. She said she knew Mansfield had peculiarities, but advised Johnstone to study his ways. "Perhaps," she wrote, "he would seem different if you were out in the audience."

Johnstone apparently preserved every the result of the charge of larceny for Westphal, who had no hand in the arrest of Westphal, the said she knew Mansfield had peculiarities, but advised Johnstone to study his ways. "Perhaps," she wrote, "he would seem different if you were out in the audience." Johnstone apparently preserved every the result of the chemical analysis of the poisoned beer and of the contents of Mr. Leyh's stomach. Detective Cartland has WARN CARS.

Alderman Bridges's Ordinance Almed at the B. R. T.

Leyn's stomach. Detective Carriand has a suspect under surveillance who had a motive for the crime. That motive, he says, was money, and he plainly intimated that there might be two persons in the conspiracy to kill the old truss maker.

> had under suspicion was Westphal or not From their attitude it is believed that the person they suspect is a woman, not a A swarm of detectives were at work

searching Leyh's store yesterday for poisons and any other evidence that they might pick up. By examining members of the family they learned that Miss Isabelle Leyh was they learned that Miss Isabelle Leyh was in the habit of using bromo seltzer, but none of the family could state ever having

POISON FOUND IN LEYH STORE.

BI-SULPHIDE OF MERCURY MAY

Although Robert Westphal, the fourteenyear-old boy who worked for George F Leyh, the wealthy truss maker of 73 Broadway, Brooklyn, has admitted putting a substance which he says he supposed was bromo seltzer into the beer which killed Leyh, and has admitted taking the dead man's pocketbook after his death and spending the money found in it on himself, no one among the Brooklyn authorities could be found yesterday who would

Westphal, as told in THE SUN yesterday. was arrested on Monday night after Detectives Donlin and Miller of the Central office squad had discovered certain expenditures that he had made, which were beyond his means. He admitted these expenditures when he was confronted with them, and for the first time told the story of having found old man Leyh's pocketbook on the floor of the room in which he died. But he persistently denied having had any hand in Leyh's death until five hours of steady examination wearied him so that he finally confessed to having placed what he says he thought was bromo seltzer in Leyh's beer glass, his idea being, he said. to sober the old man so that he could attend to business.

little fellow

is an awful liar he seems to have a definite programme in his mind. His parents are poor but respectable people, and they are extremely bitter against the police for hounding their boy. They maintain that there isn't one bit of evidence of wrongdoing against the youngster, and Coroner Williams was so impressed yesterday by what they said that he declined to make any charge against the boy, on the ground

Inspector Druhan and Capt. Reynolds of the Brooklyn Detective Bureau seemed against Westphal since the death of Mr. compromise was finally reached. Dr. Leyh charging, Westphal with larceny in stealing the pocketbook of the dead man. On this complaint Westphal was brought from the Children's Society Shelter, where he spent Monday night, to the Adams street rolling court and arraigned before

she said that if it was not for her consideration of her father and mother she would "take the bit" between her teeth and "bolt."
"My course," she wrote, "would be straight to you. We must endure, for I fear great punishment would follow us if they should suffer disgrace through me."

bottle,

"There was only a little of it, anyway," said Westphal. "I didn't think that I put any more than three grains into the beer, I know it was bromo seltzer because it looked just like rock sait."

Rock sait and bromo seltzer are not at

Neither Gartland nor Capt. Short would say anything about the case yesterday-wouldn't even say whether the person they

seen the old man take any.

A man who was in Leyh's store yesterday is authority for the statement that on the shelf there is a bottle of cyanide of potassium, the poison which it was at first believed killed Leyh, and a bottle of bi-sulphide of mercury. The bottle containing the latter poison was very much cleaner than any of the others, according to this man, and there were knife marks on the cork, which indicated that it had recently been pried out and had then been hastily replaced. Bisulphide of mercury is not a quick acting poison, and had Leyh accidentally taken some of it he would have died exactly as his son and son-in-law say he died.

The complications that arise over lack of knowledge of the poison that killed Leyh have led to many criticisms of Coroner Williams and the police of the Bedford avenue station. From Tuesday morning until midnight Friday night the poisoned beer and all the other exhibits in the case were in the Bedford avenue station, and not until set a signal of the old international code, which, to her skipper, Capt. Davies, meant that she was twenty-two days out from Marseilles. The Sicilian Prince, in on Monday from Naples, passed the Denbighshire about two hundred miles east of Sandy Hook and reported her according to the residual the



GOLD SLAL Special Dry

## GOLD SEAL

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"QOLD SEAL" is made by the French process from the choicest grapes grown in our own vineyards, excels any other American wine equals any imported.

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No Christmas dinner is complete without it.

PUBLICATIONS,

PUBLICATIONS.

## The YOUTH'S **COMPANION** The Best Christmas Present for so Little Money - \$1.75.

Can you better invest \$1.75 for your entire family circle than in a subscription to the National Family Paper? Christmas

Present Coupon. GIFT 1. All the issues of The Companion from time subscription is received to the end of 1900, FREE, including the Beautiful Holiday Numbers.

The Companion Calendar for 1903, lithographed in twelve colors and gold—a beautiful souvenir. Then The Youth's Companion for the 52 weeks of 1903—till January, 1904—all for \$1.75. SA THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, BOSTON, MASS.

Men's Fur-Lined Overcoats, Automobile and Sleigh Robes, Foot Muffs. Coachmen's Outfits. 41st St. Annex. C. C. SHAYNE. Manufacturer, West 42d St., near 6th Av

Saturday were they given to a chemist for analysis. Who the chemist is no one knows except Coroner Williams, and he will not tell. The last report from Coroner Williams on the subject was on Monday afternoon, when he said that it would be a week before announcement of the result of the analysis of the poison would be made. The police learned vesterday that West-The police learned yesterday that West-phal's mother discovered the purchase of a bicycle and a pair of buckskin gloves by the boy several days ago, but said nothing about them to his father. She found a receipted bill for the articles in the lad's Westphal will be arraigned in court again

NOBOBY TO BE PUNISHED For Park Avenue Subway Explosion State of the Law. District Attorney Jerome has recom-

mended the dismissar of the Park avenue subway disaster indictments for mi-demeanor against Engineer Fraser, Foreman suffer disgrace through me."

Many times she wrote that she loved him and that what she wanted most was to be clasped in his arms. "Should love cease between us," she said, "I would abandon the fight."

The letters also contained a lot of stage

The letters also contained a lot of stage

all alike in appearance, and this statement simply strengthens the theory of Matheson, found as a result of the explosion at Forty-first street on Jan. 27 last. Moses Epps, the powder man, who is indicted for manslaughter, is to be discharged on his own recognizance. He took a lighted condition to the powder house. The Concandle into the powder house. The Contractor, Ira A. Shaler, is dead, as is one of the chief witnesses, a man named Murray the chief witnesses, a man named Murray Supt. Murray of the Bureau of Combus-tibles is still under indictment for neglect

Mr. Jerome said that at the time of the Mr. Jerome said that at the time of the disaster the Charter provided certain restrictions in the use of combustibles until the Board of Aldermen should legislate on the subject. The Aldermen, subsequent to the disaster, did legislate, removing the restrictions of the Charter and not making any exception to provide for cases then pending Before the Aldermen acted it was a misdemenuous to store explosives. it was a misdemeanor to store explosives in as large quantities as were stored along the line of the tunnel. Now it isn't. Judge Newburger in Part I. of the General Ses-sions will act on the motions to-day.

BROKE IN TO SEE "BESSIE."

Then the Prisoners Climbed Into Mrs Pratt's Red and Wrecked Her Furniture. Thomas Keogh of 945 Sixth avenue and

Michael Thompson of 200 West Fortysixth street were arraigned yesterday in the West Side police court on the complaint of Mrs. Annie M. Pratt, who lives with her aged father at 140 West Fifty-third street. Mrs. Pratt told Magistrate Mayo that

the prisoners, with two other men, went to her home at 6 o'clock yesterday morning and wanted to see "Bessie Russell." She told them there were no other women in the house, but they pushed their way in and went

Kennedy Cortlande Men's Furnishings.

Wright's Health Underwear, Silk Fleece, \$1.25. Heavy Natural Wool, 98c; worth \$1.50.

Heavy Balbriggan, 49c.; worth 75c. Odd Shirts and Drawers, 69c.; were \$1.50 and \$2.00. Warm Gloves. Cape, Fleece Lined ................98c.

Scotch Wool ......49c. Men's Hats.



(a new alpine), \$2.75. Flat Brim Derbys, \$1.90, \$2.35, \$2.75. Why Pay \$3.00 to \$4.00 Elsewhere? Men's Shoes.

Custom lasts, in Stock, They are flat last, high heels, narrow shank. and bench made. Why pay 10.00 elsewhere?

4.00 Patent Leathers at 2.35. About 275 pairs Packard and other good makers.

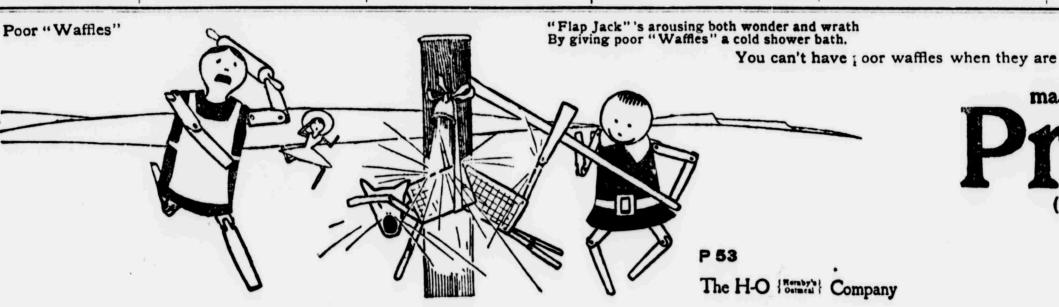
Furs manufactured by C. C. SHAYNE carry the guarantee of reliability. ENGINE'S AXLE BREAKS.

Train Had Been Running Over 40 Miles an Hour, but Had Slowed Up. An axle of the engine of the Port Jeffer-

on express, due at Jamaica at 7:28 yesterday morning, broke where the train curves just outside the depot at that place. When the axle snapped the entire forward truck left the track and struck within a foot of the eastbound track. The train had been travelling at a speed of from forty-five to fifty miles during a part of its run, but had slowed un had slowed up.

Public Health Association Meets. NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 9. The American

Public Health Association met here to-day. There were the usual addresses of welcome and papers read on sanitary subjects. Mexico and Chile were represented in the convention. The Mexican and Chiloan delegates will visit New York after the con-vention and spend sometime in this country visiting the leading states and inspecting the reprovisions for the preservation of the public health.





PRESTO Waffes are certainties. Waffles are rather out of fashion, because it is hard to make them good, and when they're bad—they're not Waffles. Therein is waste, disappointment, and spoilage. Presto takes care of itself and spoilage is impossible.